

WINNIPEG WELCOMES THE MANUFACTURER



**Address of Mayor W. Sanford Evans
delivered at Annual Banquet of Canadian
Manufacturers, Winnipeg, Feb. 3rd, 1910**

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"One of those interests, which you referred to, is the Municipal Government of Winnipeg. As a representative of that government, I am very glad indeed to be here tonight, to bear testimony to the appreciation which I know the citizens of Winnipeg have of the importance of the interests you represent. Those interests in their magnitude are greater, I believe, than the majority of the people of Winnipeg and certainly than the majority of those outside Winnipeg, fully realize. You remember that the latest census returns, those of 1905, showed that, in the value of its manufactured products, Winnipeg stood fourth in the list of Canadian cities. In round figures, we produced in 1900, eight million dollars' worth of manufactured goods. In 1905 our output had increased to \$18,500,000. It was third in population. You remember also that, comparing those figures with the figures of the five years previous, you noted that the rate of development in this respect of the City of Winnipeg very far exceeded the corresponding rate of any other city through the West, and was more than treble the rate of development of the three large cities of Eastern Canada. Winnipeg's rate of increase was over 120 per cent. The increase in Montreal was only 40 per cent., in Toronto only some 47 per cent., and in Hamilton 43 per cent. I believe that when our next census is taken it will be found that this rate of development has been preserved during the five years since 1905. During the past three years alone, we have had, that we know of, twenty-seven new industries start in Winnipeg. Fifty-six new industrial companies took out charters during the year, and thirty-one of these state their

"Winnipeg offers the best facilities which are better than in Western Canada. Moreover, labor market in the West. Increase in the population you are not only securing a rapid I believe it is a fact that the forward greater efforts to make and attractive to live in this city on the continent. In addition in improving our streets and other services, in all departments are doing to result, in all the efforts that we make with education, it will make extraordinary efforts to make city attractive, but to make it not only be glad to visit, but to live in. Some of these measures improvement of our sanitary conditions doing all that can reasonably be done to keep the population healthy and contented in the other matters important to labor, Winnipeg offers advantages that state are better than in Western Canada. This city is no other city of its size for from fire by the construction of proved efficiency. The city remains good, and its financial sound. This is an important

ing industries with their head office began business during the year, capitalization of \$1,250,000. Eight manufacturing firms whose business increased to such an extent that required, increased their capital to \$2,650,000, a fact that shows there are in manufacturing in

manufactured products being turn-ould be a surprise to many. Take example. It is estimated that, in structural steel were sold in this ant no less than 15,000 tons were

g. take this occasion to congratulate t this table upon having succeeded, ll the rest of Canada, in getting structural steel let in the whole of the year 1909. I believe that I my figures when I say that this s of structural steel to be used in Railway shops was the largest ole of Canada during the year, and awing and fabrication will be the labor in a Winnipeg factory. tions of the development which is association.

at the City of Winnipeg peculiarly ers. You gentlemen have amply g is to be found here, for you have d are prospering. It seems to me to review what this city offers to

the best home market in Canada. istribution facilities and transportation etter than those of any other place. Moreover, Winnipeg offers the best West. This is proved by the large ation year by year. Now, we are a rapidly growing population, but hat the City of Winnipeg is putting orts to make this city comfortable e in than is the case in any other t. In all the work we are doing eets and in supplying water, sewer in all that our different civic g to render this city more beauti- that we have put forth in connec- it will be seen that Winnipeg is y efforts not only to render the o make it a place that men will not t, but will be glad to make their these results may be seen in the sanitary conditions. This city is asonably be expected, to make our id contented. In these respects, and important to manufacturers and to rs advantages which I may unhesi- ter than those of any other city in his city has also done more than size for the protection of property struction of a high pressure system

The credit of Winnipeg today re- financial condition is thoroughly mportant matter when a city wishes

to go to outside markets for money to assist it in the development of its projects. And this also applies to the manufacturer doing business in Winnipeg. It helps him that the basis of his business—the city where his investment is made and his interests are—has a good financial name in the world.

“Then, take the important question of power. This city is making an extraordinary effort to secure that for the future not only shall there be abundance of power in the City of Winnipeg, but that that power shall be available at the least possible cost which conditions in this part of the country admit of. The city has been making an honest effort to observe sound engineering principles in the construction of its new plant. Then, of course, it must be managed in the best possible way. We can assure the manufacturers of the future that there will be abundance of power available here, and that the power will be as cheap as it is possible to produce it.

“Then, the city is doing things which are of great advantage to your association as well as to others, in the way of advertising. There is not a city in America which has, during the past three or four years, secured such effective advertising as has the City of Winnipeg. In this regard, of course, we have to thank the Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau. The plan upon which this Bureau has been operating is the plan of general publicity for the City of Winnipeg; and it is, I know, the intention of the Bureau that, now the time has come when there can be greater concentration upon the individual manufacturer, to give a larger attention to local needs. I believe that all the gentlemen here will agree with me that it was wise to follow the plan of general publicity for the city; for if the city is widely known, if the public all over is impressed with the fact that there is progress, energy and ambition in this city, it will be easier to find sale for Winnipeg goods. I believe that the outside business man will be far more readily impressed with Winnipeg products when he knows that progress and prosperity are inseparable from the name of our city.

“In the same connection, I may make mention of the important work that has been done in past years by the committee who have had charge of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, in making it a means of bringing to the attention of visitors what things are being done in Winnipeg. The attitude of the City of Winnipeg towards that other Exposition which is planned upon so splendid a scale is a matter that is well known to you.

“I would ask you to consider these things that I have mentioned—the exceptional home market, the transportation facilities, the labor market, the assurance that power in the future will be reasonably cheap and the manner in which the public as a whole is undertaking its part of the advertising of our conditions—when you come to take count of the relationship between the municipality and the manufacturer. Then, of course, there is the question of taxes. We have a provision, as you know in our charter, that the city council may fix the assessment on any tract of property. The city council has always been willing to accommodate the manufacturer, and I am favorable myself to working out some suitable conditions for manufacturers in that respect. It is a question, however, what the real importance of taxes is to the manufacturing industry. If there is any class in the city which is relieved of its share of

that expenditure, the burden will only have to fall more heavily upon the others who are not even partially exempt. Then, there is the alternative that the cost of living would tend to be increased, and that would not be a favorable condition for the manufacturers, any more than for others who are in business. This city has never been favorable to the granting of bonuses nor of special privileges to one class at the expense of another. Nevertheless, the desire on the part of the citizens of Winnipeg is that there should be every effort made to render conditions in this city such that we may manufacture locally more and more of the products which our citizens consume and which the people of Western Canada demand. I am glad to be able to say sincerely, that in the midst of our great industrial prosperity and progress, we are not disturbed over that of other cities or jealous of them. Rather, we wish them full success, knowing that the more they expand along commercial and industrial lines, the greater our country will be and that we shall have our share of that greatness.

"I cannot close without expressing my appreciation of the interest which has been taken in this question by the members of the Manufacturers' Association of Winnipeg. I am glad to know that the manufacturers of the City of Winnipeg take a large public view of the situation, and have supported a campaign which is designed to extend all the manufacturing establishments of the city. In conclusion, I would give you assurance that the citizens of Winnipeg wish you well. We know that when producer and consumer work hand in hand in building up the country and the city, everything will be possible, and we will finally have here in the West the great and populous and wealthy metropolis it is our ambition to build up."

YOUR OPPORTUNITY






Special openings for manufacturing farm and agricultural implements, including gas and steam tractors; paper and strawboard mills, men's clothing, ladies' ready-to-wear goods, food stuffs, starch factory, footwear, metal goods, wire nail factory, hardware specialties, flax and jute works, beet sugar factory, elevator machinery, automobiles and commercial motor carriages, home and office furniture, leather goods, cereal foods, dairy supplies, building materials, stoves, ranges, furnaces and heating plants and 25 other smaller lines.

Special reports prepared and mailed free of charge on the manufacturing possibilities of any of these lines of industries, by addressing

CHAS. F. ROLAND, Commissioner,
Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau
Winnipeg, Canada.

A Page of Progress


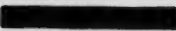


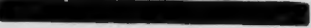
Population of Winnipeg

1902		48,411
1904		67,262
1906		101,057
1908		128,000
1910		140,000

(20,000 population in suburbs).

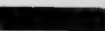




Total Assessment

WINNIPEG REALTY VALUES

1900		\$ 25,077,400
1902		28,615,810
1905		62,727,630
1906		80,511,727
1909		131,402,800

Business Growth

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS

1902		\$188,370,003
1904		294,601,437
1906		504,585,914
1908		614,111,801
1909		770,649,322

Building Growth

WINNIPEG BUILDING PERMITS

1903-4-5	\$26,264,500
1906-7-8	\$24,444,300
1909.	\$9,226,325

Total past 7 years .. \$59,935,125

For special information write—

CHAS. F. ROLAND,

8th Floor, Union Bank, Winnipeg, Man.

